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In addition to these facilities, agricultural "institutes" covering three days are being held at various places.

Another development is that of the correspondence college. The subjects in which students may take correspondence work are as follows: Civics and citizenship, salesmanship and personal development, gasoline and automobile, farm management, arithmetic, geometry, history of the United States, shorthand, algebra, trigonometry, shop arithmetic, advanced shop mathematics, steam boilers, heat and steam engines.

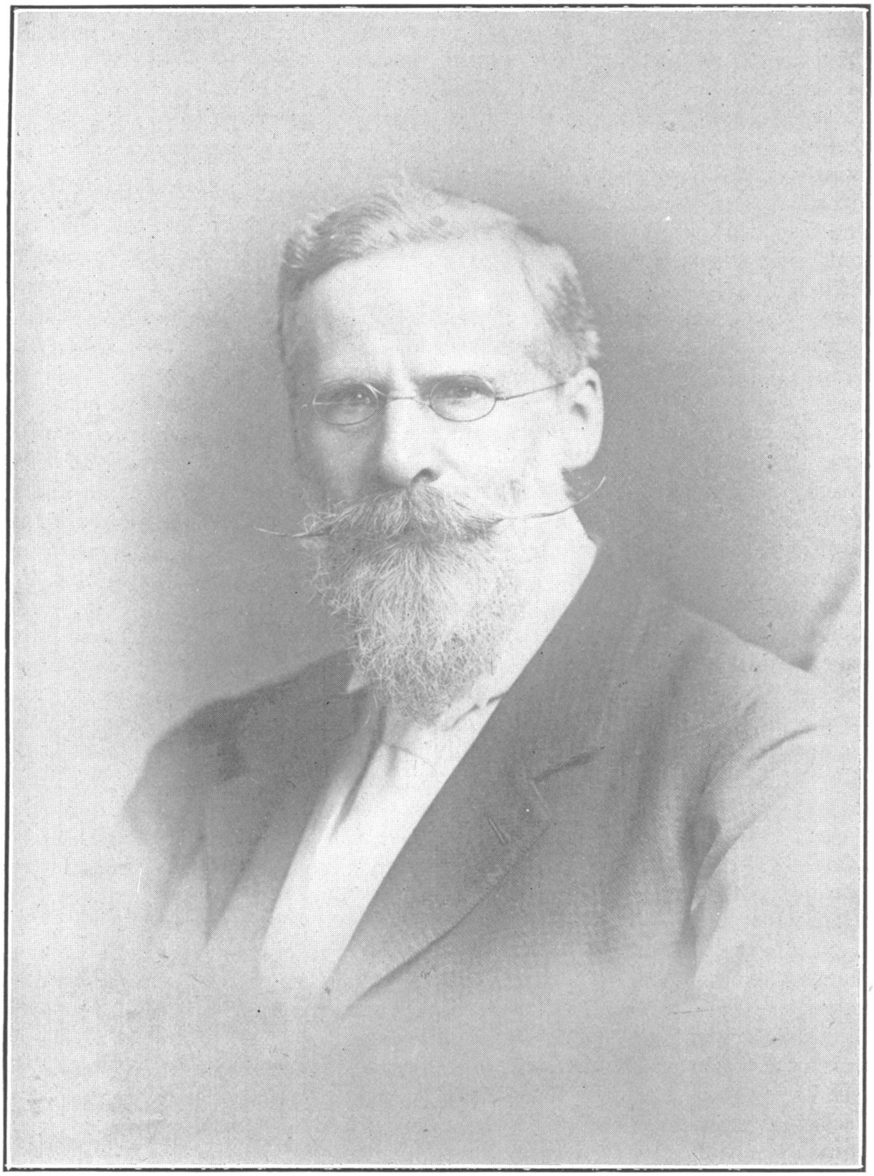
In addition to these opportunities, there is, as already announced, a system of post schools in the army which has been developed by Mr. Frank Spaulding, superintendent of public schools of Cleveland, Ohio, who with Professor Erskine and President Butterfield make up the army educational commission sent over by the Young Men's Christian Association. These give instruction in common school subjects and lead up to divisional high schools where the instruction is midway in grade between that of the post schools and of the university.

Running through the whole educational plan abroad is the emphasis on citizenship. Not only is instruction in this subject emphasized at the various schools, but "institutes" are held at various places for intensive instruction. The first of these began in Verdun on March 26. The troops were brought in by their commanding officers in groups from 200 to 500; speakers presented problems of public health, community betterment, economic relations, etc. Exhibits and motion pictures were used to enforce the lessons. Emphasis is also being placed on vocational guidance. A group of experts is stationed at Le Mans, where most of the troops are quartered for several weeks before sailing home. Here everything possible is done to supply soldiers with information regarding the industrial situation in America, and to give the men personal advice as to trades and occupations.

THE AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY IN 1918

The American Museum of Natural History in New York City completes this year its semi-centenary, but the celebration of the anniversary has been postponed owing to war conditions. During this period the city has contributed $5,318,820 for building purposes and somewhat over four million dollars for maintenance, while the trustees have presented to the city collections and endowments valued at nearly fifteen million dollars. It is now twelve years since any addition has been made to the buildings. The museum has an ample site for extension, and as shown in the accompanying illustration plans have been drawn for a facade facing Central Park. It is, however, to be feared that under existing conditions the city is not likely to make appropriations for new buildings, desirable as it would be to celebrate in this way the fiftieth anniversary of the foundation of the museum.

For the current year, in fact, the city has decreased its appropriation for maintenance by $25,000, the decrease being in effect $50,000 because of mandatory increases in the wages of employees who have been earning $1,800 and under per year. In 1918, the trustees contributed the sum of $88,348 for the payment of salaries and other maintenance expenses for which the city budget had not made sufficient provision. This year, with living expenses no lower, and a maintenance fund smaller, it has not only been found impossible to make deserved salary increases, but a number of employees have been dismissed. Further plans for retrenchment include



Sir William Crookes.

The eminent chemist and physicist, whose death at the age of eighty-six years, removes one of the last survivors of the great group of scientific men who gave the Victorian Era its distinction in science.

closing one half the exhibition halls, keeping the museum open only during daylight hours, cancelling all evening lectures, discontinuing circulation of teaching nature study collections to the public schools of the city, except in the Borough of Manhattan, reducing from twenty-four to ten the number of lectures given at the museum to public school children, and discontinuing all lectures given in the schools.

The museum, during 1918, turned its greatest effort to war work, and, owing to the number and variety of specialists in its many departments, was able to render a very real and valuable service to the United States and to the allied nations. The various preparedness and food utilization and conservation exhibits drew crowds of people eager to see how they could safeguard and improve their health, and how to obtain the most nourishing and attractive food at the lowest cost.

In exploration and field work during the past year but little activity has been possible. Practically no new work has been undertaken, the museum limiting itself to carrying on in so far as possible projects which were already under way. The second Asiatic zoological expedition, under the direction of Mr. Roy C. Andrews, has been able to secure a number of large game animals from China. The third Asiatic zoological expedition, conducted by Mr. Paul J. Rainey, assisted by Mr. Edmund Heller, collected in adjoining regions. This work was financed entirely by Mr. Rainey. Work in South American archeology and ornithology has been done by Dr. Herbert J. Spinden, Mr. George K. Cherrie and Dr. Frank M. Chapman, who has combined the advancement of museum interests with Red Cross activities. The collecting of fossil vertebrates, long under way, has been continued during the past year by Mr. Barnum Brown, in Cuba, Mr. Walter Granger, in Colorado, and Mr. Albert Thomson, in Nebraska. Investigations into American Indian life and archeology were continued by Dr. Clark Wissler in Ohio, Messrs. Earl H. Morris and B. T. B. Hyde in New Mexico and Mr. Leslie Spier in Arizona. Mr. Roy W. Miner has carried on his researches in invertebrate zoology at Woods Hole, Mass.

It has been possible during 1918 to complete a number of new habitat groups, many of which were already under way in 1917. These include the Florida Group—the largest and finest the museum has so far produced. It represents a typical Florida cypress swamp teeming with various forms of life, and presenting much information to even the most casual observer. Another fine group in the 1918 series is the Nahant Tide Pool Group, which reproduces the "Agassiz cave" of Nahant. The other groups, which are less elaborate, are the Blue Shark, Lemur and Migratory Butterfly Groups. A special exhibit of teeth, illustrating the kind, method of growth and replacement, etc., of the various types of mammal teeth, was also installed. Two notable single specimens were prepared and placed on exhibition—a mounted specimen of an okapi—a rare and shy animal of the African interior—and a model of a giant magnolia (*Magnolia macrophylla*), which is so life-like that visitors invariably mistake it for the actual flower, wonderfully preserved. The year also saw the practical completion of the rearrangement of the hall of primates.

EXPLORATION IN THE AMERICAN ARCTIC REGIONS

UNTIL recently only the larger features of the northern part of the American Arctic region have been known. The coast of this region has now been explored for more than